

# REPORT

## NATIVE PAPERS

ON

FOR THE

Week ending the 2nd April 1887.

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| Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals ... | ib. |
| Natives going to England ...                         | ib. |

## URIYA PAPERS.

Nil.

## LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

| No.          | Names of newspapers.            | Place of publication.  | Reported number of subscribers. | Dates of papers received and examined for the week. |  |
|--------------|---------------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|--|
| ASSAMESE.    |                                 |                        |                                 |                                                     |  |
| Monthly.     |                                 |                        |                                 |                                                     |  |
| 1            | "Assam Vilásini" ... ..         | Sibsagar ...           | .....                           | Agrahayan, 1293B.S.                                 |  |
| 2            | "Assam News" ... ..             | Ditto ...              | 450                             |                                                     |  |
| BENGALI.     |                                 |                        |                                 |                                                     |  |
| Monthly.     |                                 |                        |                                 |                                                     |  |
| 3            | "Ahammadi" ... ..               | Tangail, Mymensingh..  | .....                           | Agrahayan, 1293B.S.                                 |  |
| 4            | "Kasipore Nibási" ... ..        | Kasipore, Burrisal ... | .....                           |                                                     |  |
| Fortnightly. |                                 |                        |                                 |                                                     |  |
| 5            | "Ave Maria" ... ..              | Calcutta ...           | .....                           |                                                     |  |
| 6            | "Purva Darpan" ... ..           | Chittagong ...         | 700                             |                                                     |  |
| 7            | "Silchar" ... ..                | Silchar, Assam ...     | .....                           |                                                     |  |
| Weekly.      |                                 |                        |                                 |                                                     |  |
| 8            | "Ananda Bazar Patriká" ... ..   | Calcutta ...           | 700                             |                                                     |  |
| 9            | "Arya Darpan" ... ..            | Ditto ...              | 102                             | 28th March 1887.                                    |  |
| 10           | "Arya Pratibhá" ... ..          | Halishahar ...         | .....                           | 25th ditto.                                         |  |
| 11           | "Bangabási" ... ..              | Calcutta ...           | 20,000                          | 26th ditto.                                         |  |
| 12           | "Bháratbási" ... ..             | Ditto ...              | 3,000                           | 19th ditto.                                         |  |
| 13           | "Bhárat Mihir" ... ..           | Ditto ...              | 2,500                           |                                                     |  |
| 14           | "Burdwán Sanjivani" ... ..      | Burdwan ...            | 302                             | 22nd ditto.                                         |  |
| 15           | "Cháruvartá" ... ..             | Sherepore, Mymensingh  | 500                             | 21st ditto.                                         |  |
| 16           | "Dacca Prakásh" ... ..          | Dacca ...              | 450                             | 27th ditto.                                         |  |
| 17           | "Education Gazette" ... ..      | Hooghly ...            | 825                             | 25th ditto.                                         |  |
| 18           | "Garib" ... ..                  | Dacca ..               | .....                           | 23rd ditto.                                         |  |
| 19           | "Grambási" ... ..               | Uluberia ...           | .....                           | 29th ditto.                                         |  |
| 20           | "Hindu Ranjiká" ... ..          | Beauleah, Rajshahye..  | 200                             | 23rd ditto.                                         |  |
| 21           | "Murshidábád Patriká" ... ..    | Berhampore ...         | 598                             |                                                     |  |
| 22           | "Murshidábád Pratinidhi" ... .. | Ditto ...              | .....                           |                                                     |  |
| 23           | "Nava Medini" ... ..            | Midnapore ...          | .....                           |                                                     |  |
| 24           | "Navavibhákar Sádharani" ... .. | Calcutta ...           | 1,000                           | 28th ditto.                                         |  |



| No.                         | Names of newspapers.                   | Place of publication.        | Reported number of subscribers. | Dates of papers received and examined for the week. |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|
| <b>BENGALI—concluded.</b>   |                                        |                              |                                 |                                                     |
| <i>Weekly—concluded.</i>    |                                        |                              |                                 |                                                     |
| 25                          | "Paridarshak" ... ..                   | Sylhet ...                   | 450                             | 19th March 1887.                                    |
| 26                          | "Prajā Bandhu" ... ..                  | Chandernagore ...            | 995                             | 25th ditto.                                         |
| 27                          | "Pratikār" ... ..                      | Berhampore ...               | 600                             | 25th ditto.                                         |
| 28                          | "Pūrva Bangabāsi" ... ..               | Noakholly ...                | .....                           | 27th ditto.                                         |
| 29                          | "Rungpore Dik Prakāsh" ... ..          | Kakiniā, Rungpore ...        | 205                             | 24th ditto.                                         |
| 30                          | "Sahachar" ... ..                      | Calcutta ...                 | 500                             |                                                     |
| 31                          | "Samaya" ... ..                        | Ditto ...                    | 2,350                           | 25th ditto.                                         |
| 32                          | "Sanjivani" ... ..                     | Ditto ...                    | 4,000                           | 26th ditto.                                         |
| 33                          | "Sansodhini" ... ..                    | Chittagong ...               | 800                             | 18th ditto.                                         |
| 34                          | "Sāraswat Patra" ... ..                | Dacca ...                    | 400                             |                                                     |
| 35                          | "Som Prakāsh" ... ..                   | Changripottā, 24-Perghs. ... | 1,000                           |                                                     |
| 36                          | "Śrīmanta Saudagār" ... ..             | Calcutta ...                 | .....                           | 28th ditto.                                         |
| 37                          | "Sulabha Samāchār and Kusadaha" ... .. | Ditto ...                    | 3,000                           |                                                     |
| 38                          | "Surabhi and Patākā" ... ..            | Ditto ...                    | 700                             | 24th ditto.                                         |
| <i>Daily.</i>               |                                        |                              |                                 |                                                     |
| 39                          | "Dainik" ... ..                        | Calcutta ...                 | 7,000                           | 27th to 31st March 1887.                            |
| 40                          | "Samvād Prabhākar" ... ..              | Ditto ...                    | 200                             | 24th to 30th ditto.                                 |
| 41                          | "Samvād Purnachandrodaya" ... ..       | Ditto ...                    | 300                             | 25th to 31st March & 1st April 1887.                |
| 42                          | "Samachār Chandrikā" ... ..            | Ditto ...                    | 625                             | 28th, 29th, & 30th March 1887.                      |
| 43                          | "Banga Vidya Prakāshikā" ... ..        | Ditto ...                    | 500                             |                                                     |
| <b>ENGLISH AND BENGALI.</b> |                                        |                              |                                 |                                                     |
| <i>Weekly.</i>              |                                        |                              |                                 |                                                     |
| 44                          | "Dacca Gazette" ... ..                 | Dacca ...                    | .....                           | 28th March 1887.                                    |
| <b>HINDI.</b>               |                                        |                              |                                 |                                                     |
| <i>Monthly.</i>             |                                        |                              |                                 |                                                     |
| 45                          | "Kshatriya Pratikā" ... ..             | Patna ...                    | .....                           |                                                     |
| <i>Weekly.</i>              |                                        |                              |                                 |                                                     |
| 46                          | "Aryāvarta" ... ..                     | Calcutta ...                 | .....                           | 29th ditto.                                         |
| 47                          | "Behar Bandhu" ... ..                  | Bankipore ...                | .....                           |                                                     |
| 48                          | "Bhārat Mitra" ... ..                  | Calcutta ...                 | 1,500                           | 24th ditto.                                         |
| 49                          | "Sār Sudhānidhi" ... ..                | Ditto ...                    | 500                             | 21st ditto.                                         |
| 50                          | "Uchit Baktā" ... ..                   | Ditto ...                    | 4,500                           |                                                     |
| 51                          | "Hindi Samāchār" ... ..                | Bhagulpore ...               | 1,000                           |                                                     |
| <b>PERSIAN.</b>             |                                        |                              |                                 |                                                     |
| <i>Weekly.</i>              |                                        |                              |                                 |                                                     |
| 52                          | "Jām-Jahān-numā" ... ..                | Calcutta ...                 | 250                             | 25th ditto.                                         |
| <b>URDU.</b>                |                                        |                              |                                 |                                                     |
| <i>Weekly.</i>              |                                        |                              |                                 |                                                     |
| 53                          | "Gauhur" ... ..                        | Calcutta ...                 | 196                             |                                                     |
| 54                          | "Sharaf-ul-Akhbar" ... ..              | Behar ...                    | 150                             |                                                     |
| 55                          | "Al Punch" ... ..                      | Bankipore ...                | .....                           | 28th ditto.                                         |
| <i>Bi-weekly.</i>           |                                        |                              |                                 |                                                     |
| 56                          | "Akhbar-i-darusaltanat" ... ..         | Calcutta ...                 | 340                             |                                                     |
| <i>Daily.</i>               |                                        |                              |                                 |                                                     |
| 57                          | "Urdu Guide" ... ..                    | Calcutta ...                 | 212                             | 26th to 31st March 1887.                            |
| <b>ORIYA.</b>               |                                        |                              |                                 |                                                     |
| <i>Monthly.</i>             |                                        |                              |                                 |                                                     |
| 58                          | "Taraka and Subhavartā" ... ..         | Cuttack ...                  | .....                           |                                                     |
| 59                          | "Pradip" ... ..                        | Ditto ...                    | .....                           |                                                     |
| <i>Weekly.</i>              |                                        |                              |                                 |                                                     |
| 60                          | "Utkal Dīpikā" ... ..                  | Cuttack ...                  | 200                             |                                                     |
| 61                          | "Balasore Samvad Vāhika" ... ..        | Balasore ...                 | 205                             |                                                     |
| 62                          | "Sanskārak" ... ..                     | Cuttack ...                  | 200                             |                                                     |
| 63                          | "Navasamvād" ... ..                    | Ditto ...                    | .....                           |                                                     |





## I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

THE *Bhāratbāsi*, of the 19th March, says that Woontho Shawa has at last submitted on condition that he will only pay a tribute to the British Government. The disarming of the people of Burmah. The conditions of the treaty made with him are humiliating to the British Government. The Government has decided to deprive the Burmese of their fire-arms. But such a measure will be attended with disastrous consequences to the Burmese. British soldiers will not be able to work so hard in the hot season as they did during the last winter; and the mass of the Burmese population will necessarily be left at the mercy of the dacoits. It is contended on behalf of the Government that if the people are allowed to retain their guns, the dacoits will harass them in order to obtain possession of them; and it is added that the people can do without guns, because they will be protected by British troops. But if British troops are really able to protect the people, why this fear of the dacoits? The fact is that the Government apprehends that the Burmese, who now pretend to be loyal, will rise against it as soon as they get an opportunity. And it is therefore proposed to disarm the Burmese with a view of preventing such a contingency as that. If this be the case, the pacification of Burmah is yet very far off.

BHARATBASI,  
Mar. 19th, 1887.

2. It appears to the *Sār Sudhānidhi*, of the 21st March, that the disturbances in Afghanistan are due to Russian instigation. The English should not now enter that country. For, if they do so, they will be detained so long as disturbances exist there. Government should carefully maintain peace on the North-Western frontier in order that the frontier people may not be thrown into a panic.

SAR SUDHANIDHI,  
Mar. 21st, 1887.

3. The *Bhārat Mitra*, of the 24th March, says that Government would have shown real prowess if, instead of annexing Burmah for the purpose of preventing its occupation by the French, it had occupied the territories on the North-Western frontier of India in anticipation of their occupation by Russia. Fifty thousand troops have been required for the occupation of an insignificant country like Burmah. How many troops will then be required to fight Russia? Government should withdraw troops from Burmah in order to hold itself ready for an encounter with Russia.

BHARAT MITRA,  
Mar. 24th, 1887.

## II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

## (a)—Police.

4. The *Ahmadi*, for the month of Aghran 1293 B.S., says that the Tangail Police is open to bribery; failure to gratify it, begets troubles.

AHMADI,  
Agrahayan, 1293 B.S.

5. The Baruha correspondent of the *Bangabāsi*, of the 26th March, reports a daring dacoity in that village. The mistress of the house recognised one of the dacoits, and she has identified him in the presence of the police. The police has not yet been able to trace the dacoits or the property they have taken away. The authorities should understand that dacoities must be frequent if the police fail to trace the offenders.

BANGABASI,  
Mar. 26th, 1887.

6. The *Amta* correspondent, of the same paper, complains that a gang of highwaymen infest the road near the villages of Shampore and Debari, and that he was lately chased by one of their number. The authorities are requested to enquire into the matter.

BANGABASI.



DACCA PRAKASH,  
Mar. 27th, 1887.

7. The *Dacca Prakásh*, of the 27th March, says that unless Government takes steps to put a stop to the high-handed acts of Mr. Clarke, District Superintendent of Police, Dacca, who has recently

Mr. Clarke, District Superintendent of Police, Dacca.

insulted several gentlemen at the Dacca railway station, the Dacca police is sure to become discreditable and therefore worthless. The officers of the police, unable to bear his insulting treatment, are deserting the service in several ways. Some of them have already retired on pension, others have taken long leaves; and many constables have resigned.

DAINIK,  
Mar. 28th, 1887.

8. The Janai correspondent, of the *Dainik*, of the 28th March, complains of the prevalence of theft at Janai and the neighbouring villages. The efforts of the local police are ineffectual. Only the

Prevalence of theft at Janai in Hugli.

other day a dacoity was committed in the village of Barijhati, but the inefficient Chanditala police could not do anything. Unless the Government moves in the matter such occurrences will go on increasing.

GRAMVASI,  
Mar. 29th, 1887.

9. The *Grámvási*, of the 29th March, referring to the case of Baboo Syam Sundar Dutt, the Inspector of the Uluberia police, who has been suspended for a short period on a charge of instituting

Baboo Syam Sundar Dutt, Police Inspector, Uluberia.

false cases, says that the punishment is very inadequate considering the great gravity of the man's offence. The man ought to be dismissed from the service altogether. The police authorities and the Lieutenant-Governor will do well to reconsider the case.

DAINIK,  
Mar. 30th, 1887.

10. The *Dainik*, of the 30th March, referring to a recent case of dacoity in the village Kumirpara, in the district of Hooghly, situated near the police

A dacoity in the village of Kumirpara in the district of Hooghly.

outpost at Singhati, which has remained

untraced up to date, says that theft and dacoity have been for a long time rife in these localities, and the indifference and inaction of the local police seems to have favoured their increase. The last dacoity took place at a distance of only four russees from the police outpost.

DAINIK,  
Mar. 31st, 1887.

11. The *Dainik*, of the 31st March, says that, notwithstanding repeated protests in the Press, fraudulent auction sales are as common as ever in the streets of Calcutta. The police is indifferent

Fraudulent auction sales in Calcutta.

in the matter, and it may be that it is under the auspices of the police that the rogues are insulting and cheating poor people with impunity.

(b)—Working of the Courts.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI,  
Mar. 22nd, 1887.

12. The *Burdwan Sanjivani*, of the 22nd March, referring to the action taken by Mr. Cornish, Magistrate of Midnapore, in the case of the circle pandit,

Mr. Cornish of Midnapore.

says that any attempt on the part of Magistrates to dissuade any aggrieved party by means of threats from taking shelter in the law courts is sure to bring the good name of British rule into disrepute. The Rungpore affair is still fresh in every mind, and it is therefore impossible to say that any effect has been produced in the official mind by Sir Rivers Thompson's minute in that case. The authorities ought to institute an inquiry into the truth of the representations made against Mr. Cornish, and to visit him with just punishment if he is found guilty.

HINDU RANJIKÁ,  
Mar. 23rd, 1887.

13. The *Hindu Ranjika*, of the 23rd March, says that Baboo Sarvananda Dass, Munsif, Sivaganj, is irregular in his attendance in court. His ordinary practice is to come to court at 1 P.M. and leave it at

Baboo Sarvananda Dass, Munsif of Sivaganj.



4 P.M. But in the diary book the hours of arrival and departure are stated to be 10-45 A.M. and 5 P.M., respectively. During the short time he remains in court no business is transacted, and suitors and witnesses are consequently often put to great inconvenience and trouble. Witnesses are not allowed to report their attendance in unstamped papers. The task of writing out summonses has been entrusted to a muktear whom the Munsif has brought over with him, and who is probably a relation of his.

(d)—Education.

14. The Gujra correspondent of the *Sansodhini*, of the 18th March, says that the Secretary of the Gujra pathsala has resolved to raise that pathsala to the status of a middle vernacular school, and he has therefore applied to Government for a grant of Rs. 5 in aid of the scheme. The Deputy Inspector of Schools is requested to remove a long-felt want of the people of Gujra by allowing the present monthly grant of Rs. 3 to be raised to Rs. 5.

SANSODHINI,  
Mar. 18th, 1887.

15. The Ghoshgaon correspondent of the *Cháruvartá*, of the 21st March, complains that Baboo Adinath Mitter, Deputy Inspector of Schools, freely smoked within the school premises and in the presence of both the teachers and the students, and in speaking to the former made use of the uncivil and insulting forms of address, *Tumi* and *Tui*.

CHARUVARTÁ,  
Mar. 21st, 1887.

16. The Dacca correspondent of the *Garib*, of the 23rd March, hears from a reliable source that Government is going to effect retrenchment by reducing the number of scholarships and free scholars in the Dacca Medical School. It is also rumoured that the schooling fee in that school will be raised from Rs. 3 to Rs. 5. The money thus saved ought not to be spent for the benefit of Europeans.

GARIB,  
Mar. 23rd, 1887.

17. The *Pratikár*, of the 25th March, says that both Maharanee Surnamoyee and the Missionaries are willing to take over the Berhampore College, and the authorities are still undecided as to which of them is to get it. But the year is drawing to a close, and the question must be decided at once. Great injustice will be done to the Native community if the College is made over to the Missionaries, especially when the Maharanee Surnamoyee is willing to take it.

PRATIKAR,  
Mar. 25th, 1887.

18. The *Bangabási*, of the 26th March, suggests that the marks obtained by each candidate in each subject at a University examination should be published along with the results of that examination. This will tend to minimise injustice and enable candidates to form an accurate idea of their shortcomings. If the University publishes marks, it may sometimes find itself placed in a false position, but the examinees will be greatly benefited.

BANGABASI.  
Mar. 26th, 1887.

19. The Somra correspondent of the same paper complains that the local Middle Vernacular School is gradually declining. The Educational authorities and the villagers ought to look to the character and qualifications of the teachers.

BANGABASI.

20. The Bajrapore correspondent of the same paper states that the local school has not been able to make any satisfactory progress for want of aid from Government. Both the Deputy Inspector and the Sub-Inspector of Schools have recorded favourable remarks regarding the institution.

BANGABASI.



**DAINIK,**  
Mar. 27th, 1887.

21. Baboo Surendra Kumar Bose, B.C.E. of Bhowanipore, writes to the *Dainik*, of the 27th March, approving of the suggestion made in that paper that workshops should be opened in all first class districts in connection with the technical school at Calcutta. Technical knowledge will be of no use if means are not provided for making a practical application of it. It will be necessary to open workshops upon native methods because European workshops will be out of place here, and English tools and appliances will not suit the requirements of a poor and tropical country like India.

**NAVAVIBHAKAR  
SADHARANI,**  
Mar. 28th, 1887.

22. The *Navavibhakar Sadharani*, of the 28th March, says that the right man will be appointed to the right place if Dr. Rajendra Lall Mitter is appointed Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University.

(e)—*Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.*

**CHARU VARTA,**  
Mar. 21st, 1887.

23. The *Charuvarta*, of the 21st March, says that the enhancement of rates within the Nasirabad Municipality has dissatisfied the rate-payers. The rate-payers have not been told what improvements will be made with the money so raised. Even the class of men from whom commissioners are generally elected do not approve of this measure. The municipal prosperity of Nasirabad depends solely upon the increase in the number of its permanent residents, and that number can be increased by constructing new roads and excavating tanks. But for the purpose of doing all this the municipality should co-operate with the local zemindar. The future progress of the municipality will depend entirely upon such increased facilities as may be afforded to intending settlers.

**BURDWAN SANJIVANI,**  
Mar. 22nd, 1887.

24. The *Burdwan Sanjivani*, of the 22nd March, says that the work of supervising roads in the locality should be performed by the members of the District Board of Burdwan. Though large sums are spent in keeping the roads in a proper state of repair, their condition is as miserable as ever. The ordinary practice of entrusting the construction and supervision of roads to District Engineers and Overseers may often be advantageously departed from. For the Engineer's estimates have in some cases been found to be too high. All roads should therefore be supervised by the Vice-Chairman and the members of the Board, and Government should allow them travelling expenses for the purpose.

**HINDU RANJIKA,**  
Mar. 23rd, 1887.

25. A correspondent of the *Hindu Ranjika*, of the 23rd March, complains of the nuisance which is created in the Pubna Municipality by allowing latrines to remain unflushed. The condition of the roads within that municipality is also miserable. It is to be regretted that the Municipal authorities look only to the collection of rates and do not think of improving the condition of the Municipal area.

**DACCA GAZETTE,**  
Mar. 28th, 1887.

26. A correspondent of the *Dacca Gazette*, of the 28th March, draws attention to certain irregularities in connection with ferry administration at the Rikabibazar in Naraingunge, Dacca. The number of ferry boats being very small, and there being no ladders attached to them, passengers are subjected to great inconvenience. The number of passengers taken in a boat is also often too many for its size. And want of regular inspection leads the ferry-men to perform their work most negligently. The District Board of Dacca, which is now charged with the administration of the ferry, should look to the matter.



27. The *Dainik*, of the 29th March, has learnt from a contemporary that an instance of a forcible collection of municipal rates has recently occurred within the Suburban Municipality. The authorities, instead of seeking the aid of a Civil Court, seem to have had recourse to illegal force for collecting their rates. The case requires to be enquired into.

DAINIK,  
Mar. 29th, 1887.

28. The *Grámvási*, of the 29th March, says that the Howrah District Board has as yet done very little in the matter of the improvement of the roads in the sub-division. The amount (Rs. 2,000) sanctioned for the improvement of roads seems to be inadequate for the purpose. The condition even of the principal roads is deplorable. Much cannot be expected in the matter of the general improvement of the sub-division from the official Chairman of the Board. The indifferent attitude of the Local Board seems also to be almost inexplicable. An attempt should be made this year to construct at least one large road in the sub-division.

GRAMVASI,  
Mar. 29th, 1887.

(f)—*Questions affecting the land.*

29. The *Burdwan Sanjivani*, of the 22nd March, says that the practice of enhancing rent adopted by several zemindars in Bengal, on the ground of an increase of the value of agricultural produce, will appear to be most unjust if the causes which have brought about this increase are taken into consideration. The value of agricultural produce has increased, not because agricultural produce sells more largely, but because agricultural operations have become more expensive. The obstruction to drainage caused by the construction of railways and grand trunk roads and the gradual silting up of old tanks have tended to diminish the productive power of the soil. The general physical deterioration of both man and cattle from various causes seems also to have conspired to the same end. Another reason why agricultural operations have become more costly is that the cost of labour has increased. As the ryot often uses hired labour for the purpose of cultivating his land, it is inevitable that the cost of his agricultural operations will increase as cost of labour increases. This is admitted by the Legislature itself.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI,  
Mar. 22nd, 1887.

30. The *Education Gazette*, of the 25th March, suggests that the practice of sending Government land revenue by money-orders, when that revenue does not exceed Rs. 50, should be extended to all districts. Such an extension of this practice will be attended with great convenience to petty zemindars, and cess-payers, and it will have the effect of increasing the income of the Postal Department and relieving the Collectorate amla of much pressure of work.

EDUCATION GAZETTE,  
Mar. 25th, 1887.

(g)—*Railways and communication including canals and irrigation.*

31. A correspondent of the same paper complains of the want of a good road from Mathurapore to Veshunpore. Government should metal the existing road.

EDUCATION GAZETTE.

(h)—*General.*

32. The *Sansodhini*, of the 18th March, says that Mr. Harding has expressed regret for what he said in the "Sleep Case." This act will raise Mr. Harding in the estimation of the Chittagong public.

SANSODHINI,  
Mar. 18th, 1887.



BHARATBAZI,  
Mar. 19th, 1887.

33. The *Bhāratbāsi*, of the 19th March, remarks that nearly all the superior appointments in the different departments of the administration are held by Europeans and Eurasians. Natives can perform all the work of the Public Works Department, and, as a matter of fact, it is they who do all that work. But they cannot, even after receiving a thorough education in engineering, easily secure even an overseership, whilst large numbers of Cooper's Hill men are employed in this country as Assistant Engineers year after year. The attainments of Cooper's Hill men are in no way superior to those of the men who are turned out by the Indian Engineering Colleges. Natives are practically excluded from all the higher appointments in the Postal Department. Under the rules framed by the Director-General of the Post Office of India, both Europeans and natives are admitted to examinations for the selection of employés in that department, but peculiar obstacles are thrown in the way of native examinees. Natives are not at all admitted into the Mint and Telegraph Departments on the ground of want of scientific training. This objection, however, is wholly groundless. Native science graduates, with only a brief practical training or apprenticeship, will be in no way inferior to the officers of the Telegraph Department, and may justly be expected to be much more efficient than many of the existing Telegraph Superintendents on half the pay drawn by the latter. The Opium Department is also closed to natives. All appointments in the Postal, Public Works, Forests, Education, Telegraph and Mint Departments should be thrown open to public competition without distinction of creed or colour. Cooper's Hill College should be abolished, and India should be made to supply her own engineers. The same policy should be followed in the Medical Department. Both the Government and the people will benefit by the adoption of this policy. It should be the duty of educated natives to convince the Commission that no distinction of race ought to be allowed to be made in filling appointments in the various departments of the Government.

PARIDARSHAK,  
Mar. 19th, 1887.

34. The *Paridarshak*, of the 19th March, says that every word spoken by Mr. Wight, Deputy Commissioner of Sylhet, before the Public Service Commission proves him an inveterate enemy of India. It is unnecessary to demonstrate to the Commission that the opinion of the man who has never come into contact with educated natives regarding their fitness for the public service must be of very little value indeed. That the class of natives who have served with distinction as District Magistrates and Collectors at Jessore, Backergunge and Cuttack do not deserve to be entrusted with high appointments in the State is a simply ridiculous statement. Rai Sarat Chandra Banerjee, Bahadoor, says that all important executive posts should be reserved for Europeans. But the opinion of a man who has no independence whatever is utterly worthless.

PARIDARSHAK.

35. The same paper says that some time ago the attention of the authorities was drawn to the exorbitant prices charged by the ammunition dealers of Sylhet. Ammunition dealers in Sylhet. The dealers say that they are obliged to charge high prices because they are not permitted to sell more than a very small quantity of powder, the sale of which at low prices would not enable them to make any profit and pay their establishment charges. The authorities are solicited to enquire into the matter and to issue such orders as will be advantageous to both buyers and sellers.

CHARU VARTA,  
Mar. 21st, 1887.

36. The Mymensingh correspondent of the *Cháruvartá*, of the 21st March, complains that letters are not delivered by the post peon in that town before 9-30 or

The Mymensingh Post Office.



10 o'clock in the morning. Formerly the peon returned to the post office by 8 o'clock A.M. after having delivered all the letters. Now-a-days he does not leave the post office before 7-30 A.M. to make delivery of letters. Telegraphic messages, too, are not regularly delivered, and the signaller is often found absent from duty. In making Savings Bank transactions, the public is put to great inconvenience in consequence of the late attendance of the Savings Bank clerk. Purchasers of postage stamps are likewise put to unnecessary trouble.

37. The *Burdwan Sanjivani*, of the 22nd March, says that it has received letters from the principal putnidars of the Raj Estate approving of the proposal relating to the adoption of Baboo Ban Behari's son by the Maharani. The Burdwan public will be very glad if Government consents to the adoption.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI,  
Mar. 22nd, 1887.

38. The same paper says that the administration of Sir Rivers Thompson may not have been satisfactory to all classes of the people over whom he ruled, but that is no reason why all natives should not join for the purpose of doing him honour now that he is leaving the country for good, and considering that it is very difficult for a ruler to fully satisfy a people who profess a different religion and belong to a different nationality from his own.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI.

39. A correspondent of the *Hindu Ranjika*, of the 23rd March, complains of the want of a post office at Joknala in Pubna. It is to be hoped that the Superintendent of Post Offices in the Pubna Division, who has already received an application from the villagers asking him to establish a post office in the village, will remove the want complained of.

HINDU RANJIKÁ,  
Mar. 23rd, 1887.

40. The *Surabhi and Patáká*, of the 24th March, says that, considering the indecent haste with which the members of the Public Service Commission are doing their work, it seems very probable that that work will be shabbily performed. What does the Government mean by appointing such a Commission? It is desirable that the Commission should enquire into the working of the Medical Department, which, like the Civil Service, has of late lost a great deal of its popularity.

SURABHI & PATAKA,  
Mar. 24th, 1887.

41. Referring to the address presented to Sir Rivers Thompson at the Town Hall, the same paper says that it is a matter for rejoicing that the people of this country are learning to show indifference and disrespect to despotic rulers. When Mr. Cruickshank alluded to the good which Sir Rivers had done to the country, he was probably thinking of Sir Rivers' efforts in defence of the rights of his own countrymen in this country. But Mr. Cruickshank should have known that as a foreigner he had no right to express an opinion on a point on which only a real representative of the people of this country is entitled to speak. Did not Mr. Cruickshank give utterance to a deliberate lie when, in describing the virtues of Sir Rivers Thompson, he said that they had won him "general esteem and respect?" As for Sir Rivers, how could he, on the strength of an address which was not signed by the leaders of the different sections of the community, think himself exonerated from the charge that his administration had been opposed to the interests of the people? It is a really sorry exhibition of weakness that Sir Rivers has made on the eve of his departure from this country.

SURABHI & PATAKA.



SURABHI & PATAKA,  
Mar. 24th, 1887.

42. The same paper ridicules the statement made by the Anglo-Indian merchants that they are in this country for the benefit of its own people, and says that they have more than once threatened to leave the country. There is in fact nothing new in what they are now saying. It is to be hoped that Government will not attend to their representations.

EDUCATION GAZETTE,  
Mar. 25th, 1887.

43. The *Education Gazette*, of the 25th March, says that, considering what European merchants did in connection with the Ilbert Bill, it is no wonder that they should oppose any extended appointment of natives in the administration. The merchants say that a larger employment of natives in the administration of the country, by driving European capital out of the country, will prove detrimental to its material interests. But the fact is that the presence of European merchants in India has caused the complete destruction of India's own arts and manufactures. And it is owing to them that export duties have been abolished and replaced by the income-tax.

PRAJA BANDHU,  
Mar. 25th, 1887.

44. The *Prajá Bandhu*, of the 25th March, referring to Sir Rivers Thompson, says that, whenever His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor acted independently, he won popular applause. What a happy thing would it have been for himself and the people if he had always made it a point to act upon his own independent judgment. If he had done so, millions of voices would now have been invoking blessings on him and bidding him a hearty farewell. It is, however, desirable that the faults of his administration should be forgotten now that he is going away. May Sir Rivers Thompson make a safe and prosperous journey home!

PRAJA BANDHU.

45. The same paper has a poem containing an imaginary conversation between a ghost and an exorciser of ghosts, from which the following extract is made:—

*Exorciser.*—How much longer will you trouble the country? I command you, by order of the Harhi Jhi Chandi (a name supposed to be dreaded by ghosts and therefore commonly taken by exorcisers in this country when they want ghosts to leave the persons they have seized hold of), to leave the country. It will not fare well with you if you do not.

Ghost (with a nasal twang, the voice of ghosts being popularly supposed to be of the nasal kind)—Why do you trouble me again? I will soon leave the country. But will you tell me why you are treating me thus? The exorciser then alludes to the Coolie Act, to the cases of violated coolie women, to the case of the zemindar of Jungipore, to the Dacca Students' case, &c., &c., as faults and defects for which the ghost cannot be any longer allowed to remain in the country. The ghost reminds the exorciser of his good acts, such as the ghee legislation, the minute on the Rungpore deer case, &c., and tells him that it is most unjust to dwell only on his dark side. The ghost answers—Well, I do not mean to ignore your good acts, but then they are more than balanced by your bad acts. Anyhow I will not allow you to remain in the country. The ghost answers in a nasal voice and submissive manner—I am ready to depart,—tell me what I shall take away with me. (This refers to the practice of ghosts taking away some thing between their teeth when leaving the possessed person.) The exorciser answers exultingly—Well, yours is a feeble body, and you will be ill able to bear away any very heavy thing. There is that broom in the cesspit; take that, my child, by the teeth and depart.



46. The *Samaya*, of the 25th March, referring to Sir Rivers

Sir Rivers Thompson's speech at the farewell dinner.

Thompson's reference in his speech at the farewell dinner to the responsibilities of his

office, says that it is glad that Sir Rivers has made the admission. It would have been better for the people of this country if the conviction had dawned on Sir Rivers earlier. Unfortunately he did not, during the five years of his administration, realise this responsibility. If he had done, he could not have passed eight months in a year in his mountain retreat.

As regards Sir Rivers' remarks on the Native Press, there was nothing new therein. And it could not well be otherwise, because His Honour has already exhausted his vocabulary of abuse in regard to Native newspapers. Sir Rivers dwelt on the good that is likely to arise out of a good understanding between Natives and Europeans in this country. This advice, however, came too late. Sir Rivers would have received a farewell of a very different kind from natives if he had in his own conduct set an earlier example to his own countrymen in this respect.

It would be impossible to recount within a brief compass all the bad acts of Sir Rivers' administration. Suffice it to say that if Sir Rivers had been able to suppress his strong desire to thwart the scheme of Local Self-Government and to maintain strict impartiality in his dealings with Natives and Europeans, if his attitude during the Ilbert Bill agitation had not been marked by hostility to natives, if he had not attempted to improve the Suburbs of Calcutta by amalgamating the same with the Calcutta Municipality and thus throwing the cost of their improvement on the rate-payers of Calcutta, if he had in short devoted himself to the welfare of the country over which he has ruled, he would have secured the hearty sympathy of natives on the occasion of his departure. But, as matters now stand, natives cannot but look upon his departure as a relief to the country. The address which he has received from Anglo-Indians and Mussulmans, who are his friends and flatterers, is of no significance whatever in the eye of the teeming Hindoo population of the country who have on purpose kept themselves away from it.

47. The *Samvād Purnachandrodaya*, of the 26th March, is sorry that

The retiring Lieutenant-Governor.

no hearty address could be given to the retiring Lieutenant-Governor for his five-years' rule.

48. The *Bangabási*, of the 26th March, observes that the high hopes

Sir Rivers Thompson's administration.

which were at first entertained regarding Sir Rivers Thompson's administration have been

blasted one by one. During his administration the odious Coolie Act has been rigorously enforced, and he supported that wicked measure. Lord Dalhousie had said that no large buildings should be erected on the Strand, thereby depriving the city of the cool and healthy river breeze. But in spite of strong protests Sir Rivers permitted the Port Commissioners to erect high and extensive godowns on the banks of the river. His Honour unmasked himself in connection with the Ilbert Bill and joined the Anglo-Indian agitation against Lord Ripon. Sir Rivers did not take leave when he was incapacitated by illness to discharge the duties of his office. He was always very hard upon students. Some Dacca students were publicly flogged for assaulting the police. In the Krishnagore students' case, the District Superintendent of Police and the Magistrate were let off with a light punishment. Sir Rivers approved of the high-handed proceedings of the police in executing a Civil Court decree at Pubna. The unjust, oppressive, and insulting treatment of a widowed Mahomedan lady at Chittagong by the officers of Government passed unpunished. He has been accused of partiality in the case of Mr. Savey *versus* Nuffer Chandra Pal Chowdhery of Krishnagore. His resolution on the Rungpore deer case has slightly

SAMAYA,  
Mar. 25th, 1887.

SAMVAD PURNA-  
CHANDRODAYA,  
Mar. 26th, 1887.

BUNGABASI,  
Mar. 26th 1887.



redeemed his reputation. But it does not constitute sufficient atonement for all his past misdeeds. He never exercised the royal prerogative of mercy. The boy Tinkari was hanged, and the people's prayers for the release of Dibya Sing have been rejected. Sir Rivers' administration will be characterised by a spiteful quarrel with the Municipal Commissioners of Calcutta about the health of the town, by a nominal Local Self-Government Act, by a useless Chowkidari Act, and by a mismanaged famine. Sir Rivers has been no friend of education; witness the fate of the Berhampore College and the Midnapore College. Sir Rivers' administration has, in short, made the people extremely unhappy, and the people therefore generally desire that such a ruler should lay down the reins of office as soon as possible. But the people are mistaken. Sir Rivers Thompson is alike incapable of doing good or evil. Good and evil comes of the very texture of British administrative policy in this country. And Sir Rivers has been but an exponent of that administrative policy. He is not to blame.

BANGABASI,  
Mar. 26th, 1887.

49. The same paper shows the number and value of appointments held by natives in the different public departments under the Government of Bengal—

- I.—*The Accounts Department.*—There are altogether six appointments of values ranging from Rs. 600 to Rs. 3,000 a month. These appointments cost Government Rs. 7,923 a month, and, taking increments into account, more than Rs. 8,000 a month, or, roughly, Rs. 1,00,000 a year. Out of these six appointments, only two are held by natives, who annually draw Rs. 17,000. That is to say, out of a lakh of rupees only Rs. 17,000 falls to the share of natives, whilst Rs. 83,000 falls to the share of Anglo-Indians. Of the two Assistant Accountants-General, one is a native and the other is an European. The former draws Rs. 800 a month, but the latter draws Rs. 950 a month in pay and allowance.
- II.—*The Customs Department.*—There is no native in this Department.
- III.—*Education.*—There are in the Superior Educational Service 42 appointments, of which 35 are held by Europeans and seven by natives. Out of Rs. 38,000, the monthly value of these appointments, Rs. 4,750, which is only about an eighth part of the monthly charge, falls to the share of natives.
- IV.—*The Forest Department.*—There are 16 officers in the Forest Department on salaries varying from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,000, the total cost being Rs. 8,750 per month. There are only two natives in this Department on Rs. 150 each, or Rs. 300 between them; so that the whole of the remaining Rs. 8,450 is enjoyed by Europeans.
- V.—*The Jail Department.*—There are eight highly-paid officers in the Jail Department; but none of them are natives. Even the four lower posts on Rs. 250 to Rs. 400 are filled by Europeans.
- VI.—*The Opium Department.*—There are a good many highly-paid appointments in this Department, to none of which natives are admitted.
- VII.—*The Pilot Service* (including the Port Commissioners' office).—There are no native officers in this Department.



VIII.—*The Postal Department.*—Of the seven officers in the office of the Director-General of the Post Office in India, only one is a native, and he draws only Rs. 400 a month, which is almost nothing compared with the sum of Rs. 7,850 which is received every month by Europeans.

IX.—*The Police Department.*—There are about 100 appointments, permanent or temporary, in this Department, out of which only three are held by natives. Out of Rs. 56,000, which these appointments cost the State every month, only Rs. 1,200 is obtained by natives.

X.—*The Public Works Department.*—There are 141 officers in the Public Works Department receiving over a lakh of rupees every month. Out of this amount 15 native officers get only Rs. 9,200.

XI.—*Registration.*—The total cost to Government in salaries is Rs. 4,800 a month, out of which natives get only Rs. 800.

XII.—*The Salt Department.*—There is no native officer in this Department, and not a pice out of the Rs. 34,000 spent every month by Government in salaries in this Department is received by natives.

All this clearly shows how natives fare in the different departments of the Administration. Natives are not at all employed in some of these departments, although they are not disqualified for such employment. In making this statement, all low and small appointments are left out of the account, because it is intended that the Sub-Committee of the Public Service Commission will concern itself only with the question of the higher and more substantial appointments.

50. The same paper in drawing attention to the subjects referred to the Sub-Committee of the Public Service Commission, says that the Railway and Irrigation Departments have probably been included in the Public Works Department. But they should have been considered separately. The Sub-Committee will have to collect evidence regarding seventeen different departments and to carefully consider the relative proportion and fitness of natives and Europeans in every one of those departments. The Sub-Committee should therefore benefit by the experience of the Commission especially in the matter of the selection of witnesses. Particular care should be exercised on that point. It is not clear why the Medical Service has been left out. The position and prospects of native doctors are indeed very deplorable.

51. The *Sanjivani*, of the 26th March, says that the meeting which the friends of Sir Rivers Thompson got up at the Town Hall in order to present him with an address was of a private character. The friends of Sir Rivers were afraid of convening a public meeting probably because they felt that an attempt to enlist public sympathy on behalf of Sir Rivers would fail.

52. A correspondent of the same paper says that the inhabitants of some villages, embracing an area 12 miles long by one mile broad in the Uluberia subdivision, and situated on the west bank of the Hooghly, were removed from their habitations by the Howrah Police for the purpose of securing ample grounds for examining the range of cannon from the Fulta Fort. A similar experiment made last year was attended with serious inconvenience to the villagers. This year the cannon balls have so much terrified the villagers that they are thinking of abandoning their villages. It is no doubt most unjust that people should be made to leave their homes even in times

BANGABASI,  
Mar. 26th, 1887.

SANJIVANI,  
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SANJIVANI.



of peace in order that the Government may make experiments in cannonading.

SANJIVANI,  
Mar. 26th, 1887.

53. The same paper refers to the case of assault brought by a peon against Mr. Stack, of the Rungpore deer case notoriety, in the Court of Mr. Glazier, Magistrate of Mymensingh, and in which Mr. Stack has had to pay Rs. 5 as compensation to the complainant, and says that Government ought to institute an inquiry into the facts of this case and to dismiss Mr. Stack if he is found guilty.

SANJIVANI.

54. The same paper refers to the case of one Kesore Singh and his wife, who applied to the Deputy Commissioner of Tejpore, praying that the agreements into which they had entered with the planters of the Tejpore Coolie Depôt might be cancelled on the ground that they had been inveigled into executing it by a recruiting officer, and says that the Deputy Commissioner was not justified in dismissing the case on the strength of the report submitted to him by the Deputy Commissioner of Dhubri. The Civil Surgeon of Dhubri did not enquire whether the agreements were fraudulently obtained or not. That they were fraudulently obtained will be clear to anybody who has sense enough to understand that Kesore Singh, who had been getting Rs. 10 a month as a post office peon, could not have voluntarily exchanged a condition of easy independence for one of galling slavery in such a place as Assam for the sake of getting an addition of Rs. 5 to his monthly income. And it was precisely this fact which was not enquired into by the Deputy Commissioner of Tejpore, who has besides managed to throw the fact into the background in his English translation of Kesore Singh's deposition. The same partiality for planters characterises the decision of Mr. Lyon in the case of one Sib Charan, who had been unlawfully detained by Mr. Walling, a planter. The case against Mr. Walling has been dismissed on the ground that the boy Sib Charan was not ill-treated, as if the fact of his detention against his will was not a punishable offence in itself. It is such decisions as these that favour coolie oppression by the planters and enable them to keep coolies and their descendants in a state of perpetual slavery.

SANJIVANI.

55. In referring to the contention raised by the members of the European mercantile community that a larger employment of natives in the Public Service will lead to the removal of English capital from this country, the same paper says that Anglo-Indian merchants have used this plea more than once and threatened to leave the country several times. But, as a matter of fact, they have never left it, and seem unwilling as ever to do so. Even during the Mussulman rule, when they were subjected to gross ill-treatment, they never thought of leaving the country. But it would be well if they do leave India. It is they that have brought about the ruin of India; it is they that have impoverished her. The sooner they leave the country the better. It is a matter of regret, however, that Government often allows itself to be influenced by this unjust and unreasonable demand. It is yet to be seen how Lord Dufferin, who has promised not to swerve from the path of rectitude through fear, and Sir Steuart Bayley, who is also reported to be a good man, will conduct themselves in the present crisis.

SANJIVANI.

56. A correspondent of the same paper, who has visited the Assam tea-gardens, refers to the question of the inspection of tea-gardens by Magistrates and Civil Surgeons, and says that it is very seldom that coolie lines are subjected to inspection. The inspecting officers generally put a question or two



to the native doctors and mohurirs of coolie depôts, and think their duties done. The question of agreements never enters into their minds. The planters have often recourse to various expedients in order to avoid paying the bonuses to which coolies are justly entitled. Sometimes, the agreements themselves are of a forced nature, being sometimes taken as a penalty for some petty acts of misdemeanour committed by coolies, sometimes as a penalty for some coolie aspiring to marry a pretty coolie girl, and so on.

57. The same paper, referring to the proceedings of what it calls the secret meeting at the Town Hall in honour of Sir Rivers Thompson, says that both Mr. Cruickshank and Sir Rivers gave utter-

Sir Rivers Thompson's speech in response to the address given him by his friends at the Town Hall.

ance to deliberate lies when the former in presenting the address described himself as a representative of the different nationalities of Bengal, and the latter accepted it as such. These lies of Sir Rivers should be severely stigmatised and telegraphed to England, if possible. Does not Sir Rivers know that the men who got up the meeting at the Town Hall were men who had received high titles from him?

SANJIVANI,  
Mar. 26th, 1887.

58. The *Dainik*, of the 27th March, says that the Government has failed to prove any irregularity in the management of the temple at Puri. The High Court says that there has been no mismanagement. Under these circumstances, the principal case will not stand. But Government will not probably give it up because it does not respect the decisions of the High Court. Mr. Savage, the Collector of Puri, will not probably easily yield. But the Government should take the right course. The action of its officers often brings discredit upon itself.

DAINIK,  
Mar. 27th, 1887.

59. The same paper states that the Bombay-Burmah Trading Company has demanded from the Government of India the price of certain elephants lost in the recent outbreak in Burmah. The demand is preposterous, and should not be allowed. The Company has also applied for a renewal of their contract. But the Government should take counsel of itself before granting this request. The Government of India ought not to accept a low tender. Much money has been drawn from the Indian treasury in order to subjugate Burmah, and Government ought to make up all that loss. The Indian treasury should be replenished with money raised from the Company, for whose benefit Burmah has been conquered.

DAINIK.

60. The *Dacca Prakash*, of the 27th March, says that as the majority of those who have given evidence before the Public Service Commission are in favour of an English journey for the Civil Service candidates, it is to be feared lest Government should take this opinion as the opinion of the public in general. It should be therefore stated that the Commission has failed to elicit real public opinion. Those who have deposed before it are chiefly men who seek to propitiate Europeans. The men who really love their country never obtrude themselves on the notice of Government. But what such men think on these subjects may be easily guessed. It is a fact that the Hindoos as a body are averse to going to England, and it is desirable that Government should not allow itself to be deluded into taking a false step by attaching undeserved weight or importance to the opinions of a few outcasts and denationalised men. A journey to England is also objectionable on financial grounds. The people of this country cannot consent to a scheme which will involve loss of their country's money. Even if the Government supplies the money, it is the people who will really pay it.

DACCA PRAKASH,  
Mar. 27th, 1887.



ANANDA BAZAR  
PATRIKA,  
Mar. 28th, 1887.

61. The *Ananda Bazar Patriká*, of the 28th March, asks whether it is really difficult to govern Bengal, as has been stated by Sir Rivers Thompson in his speech at his farewell dinner. The people of Bengal are not unruly or bloodthirsty. There are also no strong independent or tributary States in Bengal, and no powerful or turbulent peoples live near or around it. The people of Bengal are not strong or warlike, and they have, more than other Indian peoples, departed from their ancestral mode of life and taken to English ways of living. No other Indian people has entered so largely into the public service and obtained such high posts in that service as the people of Bengal. In no other province, again, has English education spread so widely as in Bengal. Yet Sir Rivers Thompson says that it is more difficult to govern Bengal than any other Indian province. Sir Rivers Thompson has acted and demeaned himself just as he has pleased. But he has not had to suffer in the least for it. His subordinates have shed blood, oppressed widows, insulted respectable men, and he himself has got schoolboys flogged and imprisoned. And yet he has been able to go about the whole country without a special bodyguard and with perfect personal security. Bengalis have never tried to put a stop to such oppressions as have been practised in his reign. Still Sir Rivers Thompson has been obliged to admit his guilt, for his speech at the Town Hall dinner is an expression of his repentance; and by admitting his guilt and the difficulty of governing Bengal, Sir Rivers has practically admitted that the Bengalis, whom he despised as worms, are really very powerful. If he had governed justly, he would not have felt, as he is now feeling, the power of Bengalis. It is not difficult to govern Bengal although it is difficult to govern it according to the administrative policy of the English Government. It is Anglo-Indians who make the administration of Bengal difficult. It cannot be said that Sir Rivers Thompson loved the people of Bengal before his appointment as Lieutenant-Governor, for it is impossible for a bigoted Christian like him to love either Hindus or Mussulmans. But he was held in respect and reverence by Anglo-Indian, Hindu, and Mussulman alike, because he had discharged his duties upon just and righteous principles and without leaning on anybody's side. But after his appointment as Lieutenant-Governor he was led away by Anglo-Indian wile from the path of justice and rectitude, and so he lost the reverence of the people. And so soon as he lost the reverence of Bengalis, so soon Bengalis began to exercise influence upon him. Sir Rivers Thompson's alliance with Anglo-Indians had another evil effect. As soon as that alliance was entered into, Anglo-Indians began to make a public exhibition of that hatred of Bengalis which they had always cherished, but had not offensively displayed. And this circumstance has increased the political power and cohesion of Bengalis to an extent which must be feared by all future Lieutenant-Governors, and has so much intensified race-feeling between Bengalis and Anglo-Indians that even a skilful administrator like Lord Dufferin is finding his efforts to mitigate it baffled and ineffectual. It is not known whether Bengalis are glad at the prospect of Sir Rivers' departure. But it is clear that no one is sorry because he will go. He had hoped that Anglo-Indians—if not Bengalis—would present him with addresses on the eve of his departure. But he has been disappointed even in this in consequence of his resolution on the Rungpore deer case. He has at last lost the sympathy of both natives and Anglo-Indians, and he has therefore had to admit that the administration of Bengal is a very difficult work. This will be a warning to future Lieutenant-Governors. If Sir Rivers Thompson had simply espoused the cause of Anglo-Indians, he would not have done a very wrong thing, for it would have only amounted to an adoption of the very first principle of English administration



in India. But he made a great mistake by identifying himself with Anglo-Indians. And this mistake of his has enabled natives to acquire political power and increase it in a manner which makes it doubtful whether any succeeding Lieutenant-Governor will be able to rule the province despotically. The service which he has done to natives by producing ill-feeling between them and Anglo-Indians is invaluable. Probably no preceding Lieutenant-Governor had to offer an explanation to the people. And the fact that Sir Rivers Thompson has been obliged to offer an explanation to the people for whom he entertained supreme contempt should make Anglo-Indians feel that howmuchsoever they may vaunt, they are really weaker than Bengalis.

62. According to the same paper, no one can say that Government could not have obtained the same services from natives which it has received from English

Natives and administrative work.

Civilians. When British dominion was first established in India, native officers performed the duties which are now performed by English officers. Civilians now maintain the peace of the country with the help of native officers. Almost all administrative work is done by native officers. European officers only superintend their work. No experiment has yet been made to ascertain whether native officers could have done their work properly without English supervision. But that English officers would have done much injustice if they had not been assisted by native officers has been proved. No benefit is derived from the Civilians whom all the efforts of Government fail to keep in the path of justice. British Empire in India will not fare well so long as the Civil Service is not abolished, or its ascendancy is not checked.

63. The same paper says that, instead of being benefited, the country is injured by the expenditure which is made for the maintenance of the Anglican Church in

The State Church in India.

India. Many Hindus believe that Jesus Christ is an incarnation of Vishnu, and that Christianity has many noble precepts to teach. But the conduct of Anglo-Indians and of the English Government has made Christianity hateful to Indians. The Mussulman rulers of India, however despotic or oppressive they may have been, never spent public money for the maintenance or propagation of Islam. On the contrary, they often spent money for the religious purposes of Hindus. If the English Government had been a just Government Englishmen would not have been appointed to the public service of India, nor would they have obtained such large salaries. It is therefore unjust to spend money for the spiritual welfare of the English officers who oppress natives. If Lord Dufferin can abolish Church expenditure in this country, he will do more good to Christianity and the Christian officers of Government than to India.

64. The same paper says that the satisfactory working of the Police, Postal, Educational, and Revenue Departments is due to the ability of the native officers who

Natives and the public service.

are employed therein. Few English officers possess a native's ability to prevent the commission of crimes and to bring offenders to justice. Natives could have discharged the duties of Deputy and Assistant Superintendents of Police very satisfactorily if they had been appointed to those posts. The post of Assistant Superintendent of Police should be abolished. This post is maintained for the purpose of providing for the relatives of the men in authority. If Government enquires, it will come to know that it is the native officers of the Postal Department who increase its income, and it is its English officers who eat up that income. It will be expedient to keep an Englishman at the head of the Education Department. That Department is always threatened with retrenchment, which an English Director of Public Instruction will be better able to prevent or resist than a native Director of

ANANDA BAZAR  
PATRIKA,  
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ANANDA BAZAR  
PATRIKA.

ANANDA BAZAR  
PATRIKA.



Public Instruction. But the larger the number of natives in the Revenue, Registration, and Opium Departments, which exist for the purpose of raising revenue, the better will it be for the Government.

ANANDA BASAR  
PATRIKA,  
Mar. 28th, 1887.

65. The same paper says that the Deputy Magistrate, Muhammad Yusuf, of the Godavery district, who is now in jail, should have been released on bail since an appeal against the sentence passed upon him has been allowed by the High Court. Europeans charged with murder are often released on bail. It is rumoured that Muhammad Yusuf has been whipped in jail for having some papers in his possession. But he should not have been whipped, inasmuch as no decision has yet been passed by the High Court on his appeal. Muhammad Yusuf is besides related to many eminent Mussulmans in Madras, and the whole Mussulman community in India has been insulted by his disgraceful treatment. Government's intention to set Mussulmans against Hindus by professing friendship for the former may now be defeated. Mussulmans may feel after this that Government is not so friendly to them as it professes to be, and that Government is sowing disunion between them and Hindus only in order to enable them both to become weaker.

NAVVIDHAKAR  
SADHARANI,  
Mar. 28th, 1887.

66. The *Navavidhakar Sadharani*, of the 28th March, says that the spectacle of the Government making false statements in regard to native newspapers without making careful enquiries is a spectacle full of shame, humiliation and baseness. If the Government really thinks that the native papers unnecessarily foment race-feeling, that they falsely charge judicial officers with partiality, that they do more harm than good, why does it not stop them? The native papers gratuitously communicate unpleasant truths to Government. If it does not like their unpleasant communications, why does it not stop them? It were far better if it did so. Those who have informed Government that the majority of native editors are school-boys or disappointed place-hunters are liars and sycophants. And it is strange that Government does not know this. How will the Government, that cannot inform itself correctly about things in its own metropolis, obtain correct information regarding movements of Russia in Central Asia? Government should not trust those liars and sycophants who have given it lying accounts of native editors. Many among the editors of native newspapers are graduates of the Calcutta University and pupils of men like Sir Alfred Croft and Messrs. Cowell and Tawney. If these noble instructors of the youth of Bengal have taught them nothing else, they have at least taught them this, that falsehood is falsehood even when uttered by an Emperor, and that true independence of character consists in detesting falsehood. How can one make one's self sure that those native officials have spoken the truth who have told Government that they cannot discharge their duties properly from a fear of the native papers? How can it be believed that those who can shrink from doing their duty from a fear of insignificant native newspapers are not capable of telling lies for the purpose of pleasing Government? The writer requests Government to beware of the officers from whom it has collected its information regarding native newspapers.

NAVVIDHAKAR  
SADHARANI.

67. The same paper says that the punishment inflicted upon Mr. Stack, of the deer case notoriety, has not brought him to his senses? He has, shortly after his punishment, beaten a peon. It is useless to punish English officers.

DACCA GAZETTE,  
Mar. 28th, 1887.

68. The *Dacca Gazette*, of the 28th March, referring to Sir Rivers Thompson's statement in his Town Hall speech that he was warmly received in Dacca,

The farewell dinner given to Sir Rivers Thompson at the Town Hall.



Bhagulpore, Purneah, and other places, says that, so far as Dacca is concerned, the statement is not correct. Sir Rivers received no address at Dacca, and no Bengali gentlemen, with the exception of some officers of Government, were present at the railway station for his reception.

69. The same paper, referring to the agitation commenced by European merchants in connection with the Public Service Commission, says that the merchants need have no fear, because the Government is sure to befriend them.

DACCA GAZETTE.  
Mar. 29th, 1887.

70. The *Grámvási*, of the 29th March, says that the unfortunate agitation over the Ilbert Bill, by upsetting all his policy, made Sir Rivers Thompson unpopular with the natives of this country. After that agitation Sir Rivers was never himself again. But his services in connection with the appointment of the Excise Commission should be thankfully acknowledged. But the proposed establishment of outstills in the Howrah district will render Sir Rivers' excise policy infructuous. It is to be hoped that Sir Rivers will yet do all that he can to prevent the proposal from being carried into effect.

GRAMBASI,  
Mar. 29th, 1887.

71. The *Samvád Prabhákar*, of the 29th March, does not see that any useful purpose can be served by publishing the Budget when the Government is resolved not to listen to the reasonable proposals of the people regarding the finances of the empire.

SAMVAD PRABHAKAR,  
Mar. 29th, 1887.

72. The *Dainik*, of the 29th March, says that, considering the mischief which the Civilians have committed in almost every department of Government, the Public Service Commission will do well to curb the plenary powers which they enjoy even now in the administration of the country.

DAINIK,  
Mar. 29th, 1887.

73. The same paper thus draws a contrast between Sir Charles Aitchison and Sir Rivers Thompson:—Sir Charles Aitchison, while receiving his farewell address from a community which is really grieved at the prospect of his approaching departure, modestly dwelt on his own inefficiency as an administrator, and asked pardon for any shortcomings which he may have exhibited. But Sir Rivers Thompson, while receiving an address from a few of his flatterers and dependents, dwelt boastfully and defiantly on the success of his administration, denounced the people of the country, and laid stress on the duty that lay upon him of defending the rights and privileges of his own countrymen. Sir Charles felt no shame in acknowledging with thanks the services which he had received from the educated natives of the Punjab; but Sir Rivers referred with delight to what he calls the obstruction caused to his administration by the educated community of Bengal.

DAINIK.

74. The same paper says that the orders passed by Government in accordance with the recommendations of the Excise Commission, prohibiting the sale of spirits to boys, will fail to produce the desired effect, and that if the outstill system is not stopped no salutary change will be visible in this direction. The proposal to establish outstills in the Hugli district will be attended with dangerous consequences. Some of the villages in the Hugli district, which formerly imported spirits secretly from the Burdwan outstills, will find themselves more advantageously placed by Government in regard to the supply of their intoxicating drinks.

DAINIK.

75. The same paper, referring to the decision of the High Court in the Puri Temple case, says that Government should administer a lesson to the Collector

DAINIK.



of Puri and the Judge of Cuttack. It will also do well to withdraw the original temple case.

SAMACHAR CHAN-  
DRIKA,  
Mar. 30th, 1887.

76. The *Samáchar Chandriká*, of the 30th March, says that the tone of the native press is very disagreeable to Government, and it seems that Government

does not like the existence of that Press. If this be so, Government should make a clear confession of its views, and the conductors of vernacular newspapers will then take care not to write in such a way as will displease it. But if Government really believe that native newspapers are conducted by schoolboys, it ought to pay no heed to what they say.

SAMVAD PRABHAKAR,  
Mar. 30th, 1887.

77. The *Samvád Prabhákar*, of the 30th March, says that, considering the nature of the duties which the native press has had to perform during Sir Rivers Thompson's administration, it is no wonder that the press should receive a very hard hit from him. If Sir Rivers had the power to do so, he would no doubt have done his best to gag the native press. That Sir Rivers' denunciation of the native press is perfectly unjustified is proved by the hearty tribute of gratitude and respect which was paid to Lord Ripon at the time of his departure. Sir Rivers should be called upon to substantiate his charges against the native press in a law court. Whatever the defects of that press may be, it may be safely asserted that it is not open to the charges which Sir Rivers has laid at its door.

DAINIK,  
Mar. 30th, 1887.

78. The *Dainik*, of the 30th March, referring to the expenditure of immense sums of money for warlike purposes by the Government of India, says that the Government here feels no difficulty or hesitation in making such waste of public money simply because India, to whom that money belongs, is a subject country. The case is very different in England, which is a free country. A slightly increased estimate of naval and military expenditure in that country recently produced a fearful ministerial crisis and great public excitement.

DAINIK.

79. The same paper learns from a correspondence published in the *Mirror* newspaper that in Gaziabad zemindars are being forced by the local Magistrate to contribute to the Jubilee fund. But the zemindars are sure to levy from their poor ryots three or four times the amount of their own subscriptions. Information relating to the levying of forced subscriptions is being received from various quarters. Government ought to enquire into these cases.

DAINIK,  
Mar. 31st, 1887.

80. The *Dainik*, of the 31st March, says that the defence set up in the *Englishman* newspaper in favour of the offenders in the Rungpore deer case is a very feeble one. The *Englishman* holds Mr. Newbery to be innocent because Mr. Newbery's duty as Magistrate ended with giving the Deputy Magistrate proper instructions in the case. But was it proper under the circumstances for a first class Magistrate who has grown old in the service to advise the issue of a summons against a respectable native lady? It is not to be believed that the *Englishman* does not really see the impropriety of the course adopted by Mr. Newbery. As for the *Englishman's* second plea that the Lieutenant-Governor should have pardoned Mr. Newbery because this offence of Mr. Newbery was his first offence, is it a right principle that first offences should go unpunished? Again, it is not true that this was Mr. Newbery's first offence. The public have not yet forgotten Mr. Newbery's delinquency in connection with the railway case. The *Englishman* says that Mr. Shuttleworth is young and inexperienced, and should have been passed by this time. True, but is it proper to entrust a young officer with duties for which his age and inexperience render him



unfit? The *Englishman* would pardon Mr. Stack in consideration of his having once carried a chest of gunpowder out of a burning powder magazine. Mr. Stack may be a brave man, but are offences to be condoned on account of bravery? Thieves and robbers are often very brave and daring; but will anybody say that thieves and robbers should not be punished because they are brave and daring?

### III.—LEGISLATIVE.

81. The *Dainik*, of the 31st March, says that, in view of the increase proposed to be made in the number of Commissioners for the Port of Calcutta in the Calcutta Port Improvement Bill, the application made to Government by the new "Native Chamber of Commerce" praying to be allowed to elect members from amongst themselves for the Port Commission is most appropriate. It is to be hoped that Government will attend to the just demand of the Chamber.

DAINIK,  
Mar. 31st, 1887.

### IV.—NATIVE STATES.

82. The *Pratikár*, of the 25th March, says that the present financial condition of the State of Cooch Behar is not hopeful, and the people of that State are therefore very much concerned to find their Maharajah bent upon making an expensive journey to England. The Maharajah is under no pressing necessity for going to England just now, and it is to be hoped that he will reconsider the matter.

PRATIKAR,  
Mar. 25th, 1887.

83. The *Bangabási*, of the 26th March, refers to the *Pioneer's* statement that the Maharajah and the nobility of Cashmere are dissatisfied with the present Dewan, Luchman Das, because he is a just and upright officer, and observes that as an able and impartial discharge of public duties must conduce to the welfare of the Cashmere State, it is impossible to believe that the Maharajah is dissatisfied with his Dewan. It is also alleged that the Dewan has incurred the Maharajah's displeasure by prosecuting his Private Secretary for his failure to render certain accounts. This, if true, would argue that the Maharajah is not a lover of honesty and fair play, but that he is a lover of honesty and fair play is proved by the fact that he entertained a high regard for Baboo Nilamber. It is apprehended that the administration of the Dewan will ruin the State. Affairs in Hyderabad are in no better plight. The Nizam is not on good terms with his Minister, Sir Salar Jung. In Cashmere, the British Government is trying to discredit the Chief and support his Minister, and in Hyderabad it is trying to discredit the Minister and support his Chief.

BANGABASI,  
Mar. 26th, 1887.

### V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND THE CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

84. The *Samaya*, of the 25th March, says that reports of a severe outbreak of cholera have been received from the villages near Berubari, in the district of Julpigoree. The outbreak seems to be due to want of pure drinking water. The water of a rivulet, which is at present used for drinking purposes, is simply abominable. It is desirable that Government should look to the matter.

SAMAYA,  
Mar. 25th, 1887.

85. A correspondent of the *Education Gazette*, of the 25th March, complains of the want of medical men in Mathurapore in the 24-Pergunnahs. In view of the outbreak of cholera in the cold and hot season, Government will do well to send medical men to that place.

EDUCATION GAZETTE  
Mar. 25th, 1887.



BANGABASI,  
Mar. 26th, 1887.

86. The Maluti correspondent of the *Bangabási*, of the 26th March, states that a large number of houses have been recently destroyed by a hailstorm. There has been also considerable loss of cattle. The condition of the poor Sonthals and others living in leaf-huts is very distressing.

Hailstorm at Maluti in the Sonthal Pergunnahs.

DAINIK,  
Mar. 30th, 1887.

87. The *Dainik*, of the 30th March, disapproves of the action of the members of the Silk Committee in closing for the present the silk exhibitions of Berhampore and Rajshahye in view of the disease which has made its appearance in the silk cocoons of Bengal. The closing of the exhibitions will tell injuriously upon the silk manufacture of Bengal.

Silk manufacture in Bengal.

DAINIK  
Mar. 31st, 1887

88. The *Dainik*, of the 31st March, says that Government ought to consult the professional breeders of silk cocoons in this country, in connection with the attempt that is now being made to arrest the spread of diseases among the silk cocoons of Bengal. It may be that these men may have something really useful to communicate on the subject. Mr. Finucane is for bringing the professional knowledge of Italian breeders to bear on the point, and thinks that the plan will cost about Rs. 20,000. The whole of this expenditure should in propriety be borne by silk traders, because they are directly interested in the improvement of the silk cocoons.

The Bengal silk.

#### VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

BHARATBASÍ,  
Mar. 19th, 1887.

89. The *Bháratbási*, of the 19th March, in referring to the retirement of Sir Theodore Cracroft Hope in December next, remarks that, although a Civilian, his career has been a singularly successful one. He gives the most careful consideration to every subject which comes before him. There is not perhaps in the Viceregal Council just now another man as able as he is.

Sir Theodore Hope.

SANJIVANI,  
Mar. 26th, 1887.

90. The *Sanjivani*, of the 26th March, says that if the report be true that Sir Steuart Bayley intends to pass only a few days in the month of May in Darjeeling, there will be good reason to suppose that he will prove a popular ruler.

Sir Steuart Bayley.

SRIMANTA SADAGAR,  
Mar. 28th, 1887.

91. The *Srimanta Sadágár*, of the 28th March, says that people are fined at the instance of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals for carrying fowls with their legs tied and their heads hanging downwards, but repeated representations of the Hindu community of the town against the ruthless slaughter of cows pass unheeded. And the spectacle of cruel butchers driving herds of thirsty and half-famished calves through the streets of Calcutta under the midday sun and beating the weary, unwilling, and piteously crying animals in order to make them run faster awakens no response in the hearts of the members of that Society. The Society's notion of what cruelty to animals is differs widely from the notion which the Hindu community entertains regarding it.

Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

NAVAVIBHAKAR  
SADHARANI,  
Mar. 28th, 1887.

92. The *Navavibhakar Sádharani*, of the 28th March, in discussing the question whether or not natives benefit by going to England, says that those natives who go to England to learn agriculture lose their caste and gain nothing. It is better not to go to England in order to study medicine. Much medical knowledge cannot be acquired by one or two years' study in that country. India is deriving no particular benefit from the men who have acquired medical knowledge in England. Natives who have studied

Natives going to England.



medicine in England are seldom the equals of the students of the Calcutta Medical College. The case is no better as regards those who study law in England. Those who fail to do anything here go to England and become Barristers by giving dinners. Some native Barristers have indeed become very successful in their profession. But how many among them are really profound lawyers? According to Dr. Mitra, some natives who had been to England have returned from that country *as raving maniacs*. There are some very highminded men among the natives who have returned from England as there are among all classes of men. And that, therefore, will not justify one in thinking that the country is benefiting by these English visits of natives.

CHUNDER NATH BOSE,

*Bengali Translator.*

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,

*The 2nd April 1887.*



